53
GIFT OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,684—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 66
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As.	per Line.
Second do.	4½	,,
Third and succeeding	2	,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on SATURDAY, 6th Dec., 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coondapoor, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Pondi hery, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Convenance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolliam, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed to Ooty that early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 8th Dec., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Dec., 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,607 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... ,, 335

The Agra is due in London about 22nd January. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd December 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY
via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 14th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 160	Rs. 40	Including Wines
Suez	280	220	50	
Port Said	280	240	50	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	540	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	530	350	145	Without food.

Children under 8 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
AGGIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
PERSIAN, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street

Bombay, 21st November 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. Doncich, on the 10th December, 1879.

S. S. VORWÆRTS, Captain G. Marussig, on the 10th January, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Syra, Volo	,, 330	,, 255	,, 131 8
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende, or Calais and Dover, are granted by the undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London	,,	,,

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinston Circle, Bombay, 18th October 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. RYDAL HALL, CAPT. LLOYD,
2,700 TONS, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

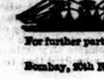
THIS Steamer will sail as above on 18th December. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. Passage Money, Rs. 500.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co, Agents.

Bombay, 30th November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.



THE S. S. INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain Geo. H. Read, will sail from Bombay to Marseilles on TUESDAY, the 30th December. Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November, 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1879
VENETIA	2736 450	J. Orman	8th Dec.
(a) KASHGAR	2621 450	E. J. Baker	15th do.
SUMATRA	2468 450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
			1880.
(c) THERAN	2599 400	A. H. Johnson	3rd Jany.
(a) CATHAY	2282 450	R. Harvey	10th do.
ZAMBESI	2431 370	A. Symons	17th do.
(c) PESHAWUR	3781 600	C. A. White	24th do.
SURAT	3144 320	W. E. Broom	31st do.

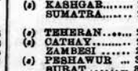
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*a*) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 26th November 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
BOKHARA	2032 450	W. D. Anderson	9th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 26th November 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014 500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033 500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 26th November 1879. Acting Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE TRINACRIA, S. S., 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain White, will sail from Bombay for Marseilles on SATURDAY, the 6th December. Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 7th November 1879.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. RYDAL HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES per Ship GOSHAWK, Captain Leslie, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel from NEW YORK, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING, PAY FREIGHT to the undersigned and to SEND BOATS alongside WITHOUT DELAY, failing which their GOODS will be landed by the Captain on their account and risk.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Consignment of Chubb's Fire resisting safes of different sizes.

Also new patent calendar clocks, few pairs of boots.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd December 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters ex "Locmariaker" :—

B A H J —129 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

10 bales Turkey red yarn.
6 cases Turkey red border prints.
1 ,, white jaconets.
2 bales grey dhoties.
2 ,, grey shirting.
240 ozs gold thread on silk.
2 coils Europe Rope.
3 cases Cheroots.
A quantity of household furniture.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, Dec. 2, 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, from 1st May 1880, a desirable UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, with a detached House and extensive Compound. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from January next, an UPPER-STORIED FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Breach Candy. Rent Rs. 300. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

CUMBALA HILL.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the well-known Bungalow ALTAMONT on Cumbala Hill. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

B. S. MADON & CO.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

GUARANTEED GENUINE and made in strict accordance with the PHARMACOPŒA.

All Orders attended to promptly, and executed upon the best terms.

DISPENSING DEPARTMENT is kept open day and night, under qualified assistants, where Medicines from Doctors' Prescriptions and Family Recipes, are dispensed with genuine articles at moderate prices.

☞ Wholesale Price List sent free by Post on application.

B. S. MADON & Co,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SULPHATE
OF
QUINO-CINCHONINE.
(Molecular Rotation $[\alpha] j = o$).

REPRESENTS the Alkaloids of Indian chinchona Bark freed from the Amorphous principles. Contains the same percentage of Quinine as exists in the Government Febrifuge, and the other Alkaloidal constituents, in such proportions that the action of the whole upon polarized light is neutral, thus ensuring uniformity of composition.

It is extensively displacing Quinine in medical practice in the Bombay Presidency, and may be relied upon as much superior to the Government preparation or any of the cheaper Alkaloids.

Per Ounce, Rs. 3-12.

Wholesale quotations special.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WARBURG'S
FEVER TINCTURE.

THIS TINCTURE, so celebrated for the cure of the most inveterate Malarial Fevers, is now prepared in the laboratory of the undersigned, according to the formula published by Dr. Carl Warburg, the most scrupulous care being observed in selecting the ingredients and in the process.

One Phial is sufficient for each case of Fever.

One Phial Re 1. Per dozen, Rs. 9.
Price in bulk quoted for Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

NOVELTIES
IN CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
on sale at the several establishments of
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1880,
At the usual cheap rates.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

NEW ADVERTISEMETS.

V. R.

THE LAST NIGHT
THE LAST NIGHT
THE LAST NIGHT
of
THE ROYAL MARIONETTES
THE ROYAL MARIONETTES
THE ROYAL MARIONETTES
in Bombay.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE, DOBIE TALAO.
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING.
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING.
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING.
LAST TIME OF THE CHRISTY'S.
LAST TIME OF THE FANTOCCINI.
LAST TIME OF THE DANCING SKELETON.
and
LAST TIME OF THE PANTOMIME.
LAST TIME OF RED-RIDING HOOD.
LAST TIME OF THE TRANSFORMATION.
LAST TIME OF CLOWN AND PANTALOON.
THE COMPANY LEAVE FOR CALCUTTA TO-MORROW.
MILLION PRICES
to suit the pockets of all classes.
Admission—Rs. 2 Front Seats ; Re. 1 Second Seats ; a few Reserved Seats at Rs. 3.
GALLERY—EIGHT ANNAS.
Children and Schools HALF PRICE.
Reserved and First Class Seats at SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8, commence at 9. Carriages at 11.
NOTICE.
ALL ACCOUNTS to be rendered for payment this day to
H. R. HARWOOD, Manager.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL
W. GORE JONES, C. B., R. N.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF H. M. NAVAL FORCES IN THE EAST INDIES,
WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE
TOWN HALL
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING,
THE 3RD DECEMBER, 1879.

By the kind permission of COLONEL DAUBENY and Officers the Band of the 7th Royal Fusiliers will assist.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture ..... "Italians in Algeri" ..... Rossini.
BAND 7TH ROYAL FUSILIERS.
2. Song ..... "The Sea" ..... S. Neukomm.
MR. PAYNE.
3. Duet ..... "Io Vivo e L'amo" ..... Campana.
MRS. MORLAND & MR. WYER.
4. Piano Duet ..... "Danse Napolitaine" ..... Sydney Smith.
MRS. MORLAND and MR. CRESTON.
5. Song ..... "E-meralda" ..... Lavy.
MRS. ADAMS.
6. Solo Baritone .. "Blow high, blow low" ..... Dibdin.
MR. WYER.
7. Cavatina ..... "Una Voce Poco fa" (with Band accompaniment) ..... Il Barbiere di Siviglia.
MRS. MORLAND.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

1. Overture ..... "Fra Diavolo" ..... Auber.
BAND 7TH ROYAL FUSILIERS.
2. Duet Contralto .. "Oh ye Voices gone" ..... Zeta.
MRS. MORLAND & MRS. ADAMS.
3. Song ..... "'Twas only a year ago Love, L. Barnes.
MR. PAYNE.
4. Song ..... "The Requital" ..... Blumenthal.
MRS. ADAMS.
5. Solo Baritone .... "The Arethusa" ..... Shield.
MR. WYER.
6. Solo Contralto .. "Nazareth" (with Harmonium and Piano accompaniment) Gounod.
MRS. MORLAND.
9. March, Grand Triumphal ... "Eli" ..... Costa.
BAND 7TH ROYAL FUSILIERS.

Accompanyists R. N. Mant, Esq. and G. R. Johnston, Esq.

Tickets are obtainable from the Directors of the Sailors' Home and Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

First Seats, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Third Seats, Re. 1.

First Seats can be reserved on application to Messrs. Soundy & Co.

Books of Words of the Songs will be obtainable at the Door.

Doors open at half past 8. The Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

REMOVED.
MR. E. M. WALTON.
SURGEON DENTIST,
HAS REMOVED, *pro. tem.*, to HUMMUM STREET, opposite the French Shop.

JUST LANDED,
EX S. S. VENETIA,
A VERY choice and elegant 'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

Intending purchasers must have a look at them before going elsewhere.

An early call is necessary.

COOPER & Co.,
Meadow Street, Fort.

SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless all CALLS, with INTEREST and EXPENSES upon the undermentioned SHARES be PAID within one month of the date of this notice, such shares will be forfeited.

MOTTICHUND FUTTEHBHOY.
(Address unknown.)

Scinde Railway Shares numbered from 22376 to 22980, upon which Rs. 272-11-9 was paid on the 30th August, 1855.

GUN SYAN ROY.
(last known address, Clerk Deputy Commissioner's Office, Jhansie.)

Delhi Railway share No. 124627, upon which Rs. 5-7-8 was paid on 23rd October, 1862, and Rs. 16-5-10 on 18th Nov., 1862.

J. CAMPBELL,
Deputy Agent.

Lahore, Agent's Office, 27th November 1879.

KEMP'S
CHOLERA TINCTURE

MAY be relied on as thoroughly trustworthy both in simple Diarrhœa and in Cholera.

It is used by thousands and found more efficacious than any other remedy hitherto offered.

Directions in English, Marathi, and Urdu on each bottle.

Per bottle Re. 1. Per dozen, Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, Cockburn and Campbell's celebrated Scotch Whiskey. Price Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents, 3, Church Lane.

FOR SALE, G. H. MUMM'S Extra Dry CHAMPAGNE, bottled expressly for India, quarts Rs. 36 per dozen. F. SAUQUET & Co, 28, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, ENGINE, BOILER, WATER TANKS, Cog-wheels, Bevel-wheels, Flour Mills, &c., at the Kaiser-i-Hind Steam Flour Mill, 1, Jail Road.

FOR SALE, several new Victoria and all description of other Carriages. CARRIAGE COMMISSION ROOM, opposite Byculla Hotel.

REMOVED.—Mr. E. M. WALTON, SURGEON DENTIST, has REMOVED, *pro. tem.*, to HUMMUM STREET, opposite the French Shop.

X'MAS & NEW YEAR GREETING CARDS.—Series I 6ds. post free, inland, on receipt of Rs. 2-8. By Mail *via* Brindisi Dec. 1 & 8. Address—Oaxton Printing Works, Bombay.

'X'MAS! 'XMAS!!—Just landed, ex Hungaria, small consignment of the Renowned Smyrna DRY FIGS and RAISINS. Eduljee Wookerjee's Son, Oak Lane, No. 1, Fort.

BOARD and LODGINGS at Rs. 60 per month. Good BOARD, AIRY HOUSE, FORT. Address "ZETA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PAPER CHASE.—The MEET on the 7th December will be at KHAR. A LIST for ENTRIES is POSTED at the GYMKHANA.

GOLD WATCH CHAINS, of any patterns made to order, of pure Indian or 18 carat Gold, of English finish. Samples on hand at our factory, 4, Hummum Street-Bombay. C. MARCUS & Co.

CHINA DEPOT.—Just arrived from China and Japan, a large stock of Curiosities and Table Ornaments for Christmas and New Year Presents. 30, Apollo Street.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a GENTLEMAN. Please apply to M. A., this Office.

WANTED, a COTTON WEIGHING MACHINE with Platform, 3 ft. by 6 feet. Apply within eight days to ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT, Wadhwan.

WANTED, a SALESMAN for MANCHESTER PIECE GOODS, especially for WHITES and PRINTS. Apply by letter to "A.B.Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

Address on Benares.—The Rev. G. Bullock, of Benares, will give an address on Benares & Mission Work there in St. Andrew's Church, Fort, at 8 o'clock this evening.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—A small, select, batch of fresh Walers just landed ex the Siam, several well matched broken pairs, and a number of well bred single horses broken to saddle and harness, and suitable as first Chargers or Hunters, all in excellent condition and fit for immediate work. SCOTT and Co.'s Stables, Girgaum.

FRESH ITALIAN CHESNUTS, arrived per s. s. Venetia, at 4 annas per lb. Crawford Market, GREGA NATHOO, Nos. 69 and 70.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S MACHINE KNEADED BREAD six pice a loaf of *sixteen ounces* or 10 lbs, 10 ozs. per rupee. Weigh your loaves and compare.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 1 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue) :—

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set for 12 persons		Rs. 117	half set Rs.	53
2a	Ditto ditto	th nest glass, very superior ,, ,,	142	,,	63
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern	,, ,,	163	,,	71
13	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright	,, ,,	160	,,	72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved	,, ,,	161	,,	73
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes	,, ,,	198	,,	82

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns :—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.

Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c., &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto		5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass red and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches		8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc		25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from		40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved		3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain ..... per dozen from		8
Ditto Engraved ..... ,, from		10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THORPE AND COMPANY.
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	Rs.	15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	,,	16	0
Leather Cases for do.	,,	3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	,,	30	0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash	,,	33	0
Leather Case for do.	,,	3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Bagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Oliinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.

Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Do. Chains.
T Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.

Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** *All Articles advertised are kept in stock.*

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
MANUFACTURED AT
J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

Dawson's Prime.	Nonpareils.	Londres.
Dawson's No. 1.	Principes.	Conchas.
Thompson's Prime.	Favoritas.	Indianas.
Thompson's No. 1.	Regalias.	Long Commons.

BY DIRECT IMPORTATION.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS
Cavite Brands.
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

TOBACCOS.

Special attention is respectfully invited to this department. Mr. Neuberg's late visit to Virginia, New York, and Baltimore, the most celebrated Tobacco Marts in the World, having resulted in a selection of the choicest brands known.

THE LARGEST, FRESHEST, AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT IN ALL INDIA.

CIGARETTES.

MILD, MEDIUM AND FULL FLAVORED,
14 Brands to select from,
MANUFACTURED DAILY ; DELICIOUSLY FRESH.

GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

Real Meerschaum Pipes, Real Meerschaum Cigar and Cigarette Holders,
G. B. D. Briar Wood Pipes, Briar and Cherry Cigar and Cigarette Holders,
Amber Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Cigar and Cigarette Cases,
Companions, Chakmaks, Chibouks, Pouches,
Jars, Angdans, Fuse,
&c., &c.,

Forming the most extensive and unequalled assortment ever imported, personally selected by the undersigned in Vienna, London and Paris lately.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED the OFFICE of the above Company from 2, Parsee Bazaar Street, to 4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, the building lately occupied by Messrs. Forbes and Co.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasures, and Managers.

Bombay, 2nd December 1879.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICE from 2, Parsee Bazaar Street, to 4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, the building lately occupied by Messrs. Forbes and Co,

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1879.

NOTICE.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE AND MARINE BRANCHES.
HOME & COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICE from 2, Parsee Bazaar Street, to 4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, the building lately occupied by Messrs. Forbes and Co,

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd December 1879.

NOTICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR ..... Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF COMPANY.

MR. NAZIR has the pleasure to announce the arrival of the English Comedy and Burlesque Company, consisting of the following Artists :—

Mr. H. R. Tresdale	Of the Prince of Wales's Haymarket, Lyceum, Globe, Vaudeville and Gaiety Theatres, London.
Mr. Charles Cartwright	Of the Lyceum and Duke's Theatres, London, Liverpool and Manchester Theatres.
Mr. R. Standish Servier	Of the Theatres Royal Dublin, Nottingham, Plymouth and Cardiff.
Mr.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 2ND DEC. 1879.

THE London stock market yesterday was apparently unchanged, Consols being still quoted at 98¾. French Rentes at 115¼, and Enfaced Rupee Paper, Fours at 79, Fours-and-a-half at 86¼.

A withdrawal from the Bank of England is reported of £250,000 for South America, but we do not hear of money being altered in value.

In General Produce, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged. Rapeseed is reported dull at previous prices, Linseed quieter, with a partial decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta descriptions.

Piece Goods in Manchester are still advised as firm; but Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, the day's sales being estimated at 6,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Spot prices as given by Reuter show no change except for a decline of 1-16 in Mid. Orleans, but Surats, to arrive, are, we hear, weaker. In New York ready Mid. Uplands is still given at 12¼ cents, but February shipment has advanced from 12·83 to 12·88 cents per lb. This firmness is remarkable in the face of the continued heavy receipts at the ports—which are now 422,000 bales ahead of the corresponding period last year—and the only presumption is that a considerable contraction in the figures must be anticipated later on. The comparisons stand as follows:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
To-day's Receipts.....	52,000	40,000	41,000
Three day do.	84,000	67,000	62,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	2,211,600	1,789,000	1,565,000

EXCHANGE this morning opened at about yesterday's closing rates, but in a short time it was very evident that there were more buyers than sellers in the market, and after being very unsettled for a few hours, rates settled down to a decline of 1-16d, to 3-32d. per rupee. So far as we can learn the fall is due mainly to the utterances of the President of the United States regarding the coinage of Silver, but in the meantime this is only talk, and it is evident that the affect on the London market has been insignificant as Reuter still quotes 53 1-16d. and private messages 53d. buyers, 53½d. per os. sellers, which is practically the same thing. Closing quotations here are:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8d.		per Rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 8¼ to 19-32d.		
Credits 3 " " ...	1s. 8⅝ to 11-16d.		"
Documents 3 " " ...	1s. 8 11-16d.		"
France 3 " " ...	2·18		"

On Calcutta we quote demand rates at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been weak with very little doing and quotations have receded to:—Fours, Rs. 92½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101½.

The SHARE market is still very steady, but transactions are comparatively limited. Bank of Bombays are again ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 678½. In Land Companies the only change is a decline of Rs. 5 in Colabas; and Press shares are unaltered throughout. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are fairly steady. Bombay Twists are Rs. 10 and Khatao Macconjees Rs. 20 per share lower; but there is an advance of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey, Great Eastern, and Jewraz Balloo, and Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit.

COTTON.—The quieter advices from Liverpool have rendered exporters less willing operators, but on the other hand, sellers being few and by no means anxious to force business, actual transactions have been small. From up-country arrivals of New Cotton are very limited, and for December delivery the supply of Omras looks like being both small in quantity and inferior in quality. Reports are current here to-day of telegrams having been received from Amraoti reporting damage to the Crop by frost, but this requires confirmation. Prices as near as can be quoted are:—

Good Ringunghaut,	Dec. delivery.....	Rs. 246 per candy	
" Omra	Feb. "	" 225	"
" Broach	March "	" 235	"

SEEDS.—Linseed is quiet with few buyers and prices are slightly easier at Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-2 per cwt. Rapeseed is dull and neglected at Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-7 for Gujarat and Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-4 for Cawnpore. Gingelly is firm and in active demand at Rs. 42 to Rs. 43 for White, and Rs. 41 to Rs. 41½ for Khabra.

FREIGHTS continue very firm. For Liverpool the Rydal Hall (S. S.) is still booking small lots of measurement at 40s. and the S. S. Wistow Hall is being held to arrive for 37s. 6d. For Queens and Marseilles 40s. to 42s. 6d. are the current rates, but a steamer is reported to have been fixed for January loading at 40s., payable here. For Trieste and Venice there is rather less enquiry and rates are offering at 42s. 6d., payable here, but 40s. is about the real rate.

PIECE GOODS, to arrive, are dull with very little doing owing to the drop in Exchange; although from the bazaar there is no falling off in the demand, and rates have a hardening tendency as stocks are now being reduced into a comparatively small compass.

COALS on the spot are quiet, to arrive dull, but we have not heard of any business of importance.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	160,000	100	all	6 p.ct	123
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	240
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	678½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India.	37,320	625	£19-10	6 do	105

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	4,000	5,000	all	15 p.c*	840
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		5 p.s	115
Mazagon Land and Fort Canning Land Company, Limited ...	2,000	1,000	31,000	24 p.s	950
	6,000	1,400		15 p.	185

* Per Share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	900
Albert Kurrachee Co....	300	3,000	1,000	125 do	950
Alber Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	40 do	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	600
Bellary	178	1,000	all	25 do	470
Benar Company (New) ..	155	500	all	50 p.s.	440
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	88
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	98
Carnac Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50 nl.
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,000	all	80 do	360
Dhollera P. & G. Co....	600	less	all	30 do	200
East India Press Co....	383	1,000	all	100 do	970
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co.....	800	500	all	80 do	430
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	125	400	all	30 do	230
Prince of W. Press	120	..	250	25 do	165
Swanson's Press Co....	600	400	all	25 do	200
ind Press Co.....	400	850	750	0 do	430
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	50½	800
Volkart's United Press Co.....	150	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	502 xd.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	3,250	415	all	do	
Bombay Jute and Jute Mill Company.....	2,004	300	al	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	-nominal
Colaba S. and W. Co....	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	do	
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co...	2,500	400	all	do	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	390	
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,175	
Anglo-Indian S. and W Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	65	
Bhawnagur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	do	200	
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	25	740	
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	do	825	
Central India S. and W Company	2,500	500	all	do	565	
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	5,000	2,000	all	do	225	
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	do	400	
Great Eastern.....	1,450	1,000	all	do	820	
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	872	1,000	all	60	820	
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 00	Nil	523	
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	25	966	
Khandelah Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	910	
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	800	
Madras Spinning	800	1,000	all	do	1,010	
Madras U. Spining	42	1,000	all	60 p.s.	1,310	
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	80,000	50	50	Nil	7	
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,055	
Morarjee Spinning	1,040	1,000	all	40 p. s	870 xd.	
Mazgon S. and W. Co...	5,000	5,000	..	Nil	70	
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	40 p. s.	660 xd.	
Oriental.....	4,000	625	all	15	570	
rince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	Nil	70	
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	do	6.0	
Soondercas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	do	600	
Do do. 4 Shares	500	1,000	250	do	120	
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	30	750	
Victoria Mills	450	1,000	all	Nil	475	

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 21⅝	3·0 5 p. ct	305
Do New £20 shares....	..	£20 13	0·14 6 do	26
Ditto	..	£20 6⅝	7·3 do	22
Ditto	..	£20 21	1·12 1 do	22
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000 do	1,100
Do New Shares.	..	£18	10·0 7·15 do	365

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s.	2,990
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p.s.	2,750
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	100	all	12½ p.s.	98
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited ..	1250	100	100	10 p. s.	108
Bombay Saw Mills Co...	600	1,000	all	...	500
Landing and Shipping Co.of Kurrachee, Ld...	..	500	300	35 p. s.	310
Malabar Company, Ltd..	1,000	200	100	7½ p. ct	12
Mechanical BuildingsCo.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	16
Mofussil Debenture	1,000	500	300	...	311
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	85 p. s.	920
Thacker and Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	112
Thacker and Co.....	1,200	500	all	60½ p. s.	670
Tiegna Patent Slip Co..	1,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	150

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP PRINCE PATRICK, 1,059 tons, Captain W. D. Peterkin, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

MESSRS R. RUSTOMJEE Co's s.s. SINGAPORE, 2,418 tons, Captain G. Merello, arrived in harbour on the 1st inst. from London (31st Oct.), with the following cargo:—550 bales twist, 200 cases brass, 4,456 bundles iron, 26,439 bars iron, 165 cases matches, 524 casks beer, 251 packages piece goods, 141 cases wine, 2,730 boxes candles, 125 cases glassware, 2 cases cochineal, 38 cases cologne, 834 packages oilmanstores, 4 casks vinegar, 158 packages paint, 401 packages papers, 203 packages provisions, 561 casks green copperas, 50 casks bottles, 280 casks clay, 2,250 packages steel, 100 casks soda, 833 drums oil, 30 cases slate pencil, 44 cases window glass, 552 kegs red lead, 98 kegs nails, 500 casks alum, 131 packages earthenware, 34 cases glass, 942 pigs lead, and some packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Singapore (s)	Merello	London, Oct 31.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Royal George	Arendrup	Chittagong.

The ship Prince Patrick, Peterkin, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Singapore, to Genoa and Marseilles.
Ship Clairmont, to Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—4 casks paints of sorts, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy; 3 casks paints of sorts, Kikabhoy Fuzoolabhoy; 45 cases whiskey and 25 cases portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 25 cases whiskey, Eduljee Bazonjee; 5 casks iron rice bowls and 23 kegs iron nails, Hassanally Lalmeya; 3,984 casks hard spelter, Murarjee Nathu.

FROM LONDON.

Centurian s—3 cases soap, Bhicoo Sanba and Co.
Surat s—6 cases gin, H F Sogree and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Hungaria s—32 cases writing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 63 cases writing papers, Ritchie stewart and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Venetia s—12 cases dye, Vinray and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—40 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardeseer and Sons.
Sumasrh s—500 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 2.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia s—40 cwts indigo, Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trinacria s—100 bags gingellyseed, M Mackenzie and Co; 426 cwts poppyseed and 142 cwts moura seed, gKnoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hungria s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hungria s—73 cwts poppyseed, Knoop and Co; 300 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Trinacria s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa s—106 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmidass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 29.

Morrison, Major, 9th Regt, on leave, from Peshawar.

NOVEMBER 30.

Lambart, Major, R E, on duty, from Lahore.

DECEMBER 1.

Mackintosh, 2nd Lieut, 78th Highlanders, on leave, from Deolalee.
Betty, Lieut Col, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Bengough, Major, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Mashine, Lieut, R H A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Dawson, Vet Surg, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Gillis, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Turnbull, Surg Major, on leave, from Poona.
Hunter, Surg Major, from leave, from England.
Tweed, Lieut Col, Dy Jud Ad, on leave, from Mhar.
Smith, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Crispin, Lieut Col, 4th Rifles, on leave, from Poona.
Damasia, Surg, on duty, from Mahidpore.

DECEMBER 2.

Thompson, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kahandar Force.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 1.

Hobday, Lieut, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

DECEMBER 2.

Cox, Lieut Col, 15th Madras N I, to Join, to Peshawar.
Lewis, Lieut, Staff Corps, to join, to Allahabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 29.)

Mr Stack, of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Tupper.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of the Right from the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut Welchman, 51st Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Captain Fletcher, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, vice Major Cargill, officiating as Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class.

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Lieut Col (Brevet Col) Sibley, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissary General, for two years.
Lieut Col Young, Bengal Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, for two years.
Lieut-Col Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 3rd N I, for one year.
Major Beeher, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 11th N I, for 1 year, 182 days.
Major Jackson, General List, Cavalry, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Branch, P W Department, for 1 year.
Captain Cook, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, and Quartermaster, 34th N I, for two years.
Lieut Eliot, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, for one year.
Surgeon-Major Currie, Medical Officer, 10th Bengal Lancers, for one year.
Conductor McCarthy, Ordnance Department, for one year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain Brackenbury, R E, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for Field Service.

Mr Innes, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, having overstayed his leave, his name is removed from the list of the Engineering Staff of the P W Department.

Major McNeile, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, is appointed Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam in the P W Department, vice Lieut Col Williams, retired.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of the under mention Officers:—

Dejoux, P, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch.
Leyngolt, H P, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch.
Heenan, R H, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways.
Rayne, M, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Mr Duncan has received charge of the Office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, from Captain Haynes.

Major Clarke, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is postod to the Peshawar-Jellalabad Railway.

Lieut White, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Peshawar-Jellalabad Railway.

Lieut Harrison, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Peshawar-Jellalabad Railway.

Mr Sidney, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is posted to the Rathial-Pindi Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The following Officers are transferred to the Peshawar-Jellalabad Railway:—

Lieut Maxwell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

Lieut Scott, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), from leave.

Mr Gahan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Construction Division, Sindia State Railway, vice Mr La Touche, appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Line.

Lieut Kunhardt has received, and Mr Rutherford has made over, charge of the duties of Assistant Manager of the Rajputana State Railway on the 17th November 1879.

Mr Gilchrist, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, (temporary rank), has received Mr Howe, Sub-Engineer, of the charge of the Dodur Sub-Division.

Mr Thompson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, has made over, and Mesonee Lalji, Sub-Store-keeper, 1st Grade, has taken over, charge of the Rutlam Depot.

Mr Buyers, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is placed in charge temporarily of the First Division, Neemuch and Nuseerabad State Railway, in addition to his charge of Neemuch Division, Sindia-Neemuch State Railway.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, November 27.)

The services of Captain Warburton, Assistant Commissioner, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, with employment with the Khyber Field Force.

Mr Wilson, Assistant Settlement Officer, Delhi, is transferred to Sirsa and placed in charge of the Settlement of that District.

Mr Walker, Settlement Officer is transferred from the Mooltan to the Ludhiana Settlement.

Surgeon-Major G Thomson has assumed charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon of Gurdaspur (Dalhousie) from Surgeon-Major T Ringer.

Mr Clark, Assistant Commissioner, is, on being relieved of the duties of Judicial Assistant of Mooltan, transferred to the Jhang District.

Mr Rowe, Extra Assistant Commissioner is, on the expiration of the leave on medical certificate, posted to the Montgomery District.

The service of the Rev. H Pearson, Chaplain of Dagshai, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department, for employment with the Khyber Field Force.

Mr Talbort, Deputy Commissioner, has resumed charge of the Umballa District, relieving Captain C F Massy.

Consequent on the transfer of Mr Haslett, District Superintendent of Police, Mr Gomarchand, Officiating District Superintendent, 4th Grade, reverted to Assistant District Superintendent, Officiating 1st Class; and Mr Boan, Assistant District Superintendent, Officiating 1st Class, 1st Grade, promoted to 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

Consequent on the return from leave of Mr Bruere, District Superintendent of Police, Mr Beck, District Superintendent, Officiating 3rd Grade, reverted to 4th Grade; and Mr Homan, Officiating District Superintendent, 4th Grade, reverted to Assistant District Superintendent, Officiating 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Young, 5th Punjab Infantry, is granted leave of absence in India, on medical certificate for four months.

Lieut Hutchinson, 5th Punjab Infantry, is granted leave of absence in India on medical certificate for six months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Bari Doab Canal will be closed for repairs for thirty days from the 8th December, or from such subsequent date as the state of the weather may allow of water being shut off.

Mr Watson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Workshops Division, Bari Doab Canal, is allowed privilege leave for two months and sixteen days.

Mr Garbett, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, has taken over charge of the 1st Division, Bari Doab Canal, from Mr Smithe, Executive Engineer.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S.N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 3 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m., and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter..... 7th, 0h. 34·3m., A M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Dec. Wed. 3	.....	6 20	5 20	1 48 m 1 34 a	7 54 m 7 45 a
Th. 4	English Mail expected.	6 21	5 20	2 24 m 2 30 a	8 37 m 8 26 a
Fri. 5	.....	6 21	5 20	3 4 m 3 9 a	9 22 m 9 11 a
Sat. 6	.....	6 22	5 21	3 45 m 4 9 a	10 13 m 10 7 a
Sun. 7	2nd Sunday in Advent.	6 22	5 21	4 24 m 5 24 a	11 12 m 11 13 a
Mon. 8	.....	6 23	5 21	5 35 m 6 46 a	0 17 a 0 m
Tues. 9	.....	6 24	5 21	8 28 m 8 2 a	0 39 m 1 15 a

OWING to a SEVERE ATTACK of ILLNESS Mr. MENIST, Oculist-Optician, is unable to receive PATIENTS.

A CARD.

J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
FROM THE DENTAL HOSPITAL, LONDON,

May be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, from 10 a. m. till 6 p. m.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES, 1879-80.

THE first of these Lectures will be delivered in the University Library, THIS DAY at 5-15 P.M.

SUBJECT.—ENGLISH VIEWED IN CONNECTION WITH ANGLO-SAXON AND ITS OTHER SOURCES.

LECTURER.—PROFESSOR SELBY.

The Lectures are open to the public.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1879.

A DAY or two ago we reproduced some extracts from the Russian papers, giving a detailed account of the battle of Dengil Tepe, in which there is now no doubt the Russians were defeated by the Turcomans and forced to retire after sustaining a heavy loss. This fight will be a memorable one, for it marks the most serious defeat which a Russian army has ever received in Central Asia. Russian expeditions to Khiva and other places have failed from time to time; the soldiers have died from thirst and heat, and have succumbed to the hardships of the road; but never before has a modern army, furnished with all the accompaniments of modern warfare and complete in horse, foot, and artillery, been overthrown by an Asiatic enemy in open fight. It is quite true, the accounts given of the battle make it plain that the Russian generals blundered, and that they launched their troops against an almost impregnable position, having failed to first prepare the way with their guns; but it is also clear that in the business of actual fighting the Tekkes were more than a match for their assailants. Two years ago Valentine Baker wrote, while describing his visit to the Turcoman country, that under European officers there can be little doubt the Turcoman horsemen would make the finest irregular cavalry in the world. They are a Turkish race of the same stock as the Ottoman hordes that five centuries ago overran Europe and Asia. They hold the Sunni faith. In person they have always been described as muscular, heavy limbed men, with large hands and flat broad faces and small eyes, showing much of the Tartar type. Their domestic habits are simple in the extreme. They have rarely more than one wife, and the women have great latitude accorded to them, and are never veiled as in most Mahomedan countries. The men wear the long brown woollen or cotton dress that is common with both Khurds and Usbegs, and usually a black or brown sheepskin cap by way of head-dress. The whole pride of a Turcoman consists in a reputation for bravery, cunning, and endurance, earned in their numerous raids on Persian territory; and the war in which a few years ago less than 5,000 Merv Turcomans utterly defeated a Persian regular army of nearly 20,000 men, taking most of its guns, as well as the fight at Dengil Tepe now under notice, prove that they only require organisation and direction to make them most formidable enemies. The Turcomans inhabit the country between Khiva and Persia, the principal tribes being located in the southern portion of that vast region. These are the Yamouts, who dwell on the shores of the Caspian, and who are estimated by Baker to number 40,000 tents; the Goklans, who occupy the line of the Gourgan and Attreck rivers; and the Tekkes, the most important of all, numbering about 60,000 tents. The Tekkes are divided into two bodies—the Merv Tekkes, who inhabit the great Merv oasis, and the Akhal Tekkes, whose country lies between Merv and the Caspian and along the northern Persian frontier. It is with the latter alone that the Russians have as yet come in contact.

Until a few years ago a hazy idea prevailed that the country beyond the Persian frontier and between Herat and the Caspian was nothing but a barren waste. Valentine Baker raised the veil a little, and the other day Major Butler declared, as the result of his travels, that the country of the Turcomans was a succession of fertile valleys well furnished with all the supplies required by an army. This, we observe, the Russian themselves now confirm. The correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya* with the Akhal Tekke expedition said that "the place is not so barren and waterless as "has been described"; and during both the advance and retreat of the army they came on good mountain springs, finding the villages everywhere surrounded by rich growths of corn, fruit, and melons. Farther on, towards the route to Merv, there is a numerous population along the foot of the mountains, while the verdure is much richer, proving, says the correspondent, "that "all our previous information was based on "fantastic descriptions." In short, there can be no doubt that instead of thinly populated sterile tracks, whose tribes were incapable of any concerted resistance, the Russians have undertaken the invasion and conquest of a fairly prosperous country, and of a brave, hardy people, determined to maintain their independence and to offer all the resistance in their power to the wanton aggression which is now being made upon them; a people, moreover, accustomed to warfare from their earliest youth. The Akhal Tekkes are supposed to represent some 30,000 tents, a like number being apportioned to their brethren the Turcomans of Merv, and there now remains no doubt whatever that these figures are under instead of over the mark. The usual way to estimate the strength for war of a Turcoman tribe is to count on each tent producing one armed horseman. So it will be seen that in the Akhal Tekkes alone the Russians have to contend with a force of 30,000 men, and when both branches of the tribe are united—as they are certain to be when Merv itself is threatened—with not less than 60,000 warriors. As to the power of these men to defend themselves, we have already referred to their defeat of the Persians; but turning to the account of the battle of Dengil Tepe their good fighting qualities show out still more strongly. Harassing the advancing army incessantly by clouds of horsemen mounted on the fleet and hardy Turcoman horse, they let the weary Russian soldiers know no rest, and, never attempting to come to close quarters on the open plain, they on no occasion allowed themselves to be taken at a disadvantage. And at last when the fortifications of Dengil Tepe were reached both sides had to face each other on terms where modern arms were no better—if so good—as the sharp *tulwar* to which they were opposed. The Russian troops, long accustomed to the easy victories won over the armed rabbles of the Central Asia Khanates, advanced to the attack in the confident belief that, now they had the foe before them, all would soon be at an end, and the banners of the Czar had only to be unfurled for this enemy to fly as others had done. The soldiers "con-"versing among themselves remarked as regards "the Tekkes that as they had thrashed the Turks "so would they soon make short work of these "old clothes men." They were soon undeceived, however. Before even the line of fortifications were reached, masses of Turcoman horsemen surrounded the advancing troops who moved in a formation similar to that adopted by the British army at Ulundi. Dashing on sword in hand the Turcomans charged right down on the Cossack cavalry, and—to reduce the correspondent's roundabout verbiage to a statement of fact—it is plain that the Cossacks got the worst of it, for they retired precipitately on the square of infantry. That reached, the Tekkes—always wary—drew off, careering before the Russian troops "like circus riders." And so Dengil Tepe, "fortified by a high wall," was reached; there the Russians had to abandon their close formation and to prepare for the attack. After an ineffective shelling by a mountain battery, a general assault was rashly ordered and an attempt was made to take the place by escalade. But even before the breastwork was reached the Tekkes sword in hand charged out, and in close combat soon overwhelmed and forced the unfortunate Russian troops to retire. In short, the troops of the Czar suffered a signal defeat, the immediate result of which was a hasty retreat over the dreary road to the Caspian coast, pursued the whole way by the Tekke cavalry.

To appreciate the full importance of the events described above we have only to imagine how serious would be the results if our army now in Afghanistan were to meet with a reverse similar to that experienced by the Russians at Dengil Tepe. We know what the effect of the catastrophe of 1841 was. The fruit it bore was the sepoy mutiny; and were the army of 1879 to meet with a disaster similar to that which overtook the army of 1841, all who know India are cognizant that, although we might not have another mutiny, we should have trouble in the land to try us as grievously as did the mutiny. And so is it, in a measure, with Russia. Holding sway over numerous alien races, by means as much of her prestige as of her actual military strength, she cannot tamely submit to the defeat which the Tekke Turcomans have inflicted upon her. That defeat must be avenged and the reputation for invincibility of her arms re-established, or a blaze may be lighted across the continent she holds in subjection which she will not be able to contend against. And so we learn that everywhere in the Russian Empire armies are on the way to Central Asia. The story of the fight at Dengil Tepe, we may be sure, has already spread like wild fire through the bazaars of Asia, from Herat to Tashkend, and from Merv to Pekin; and already are the Mussulmans of the steppes asking whether the time has come, and whether *kismut* at last orders that the sun of the Kaffir shall set. So far as England is concerned the position is not unsatisfactory. On one side we have the victorious march of the British army to Kabul, and the occupation of the ancient city of Kandahar. On the other there are the defeated troops of our great rival, wending their painful way to the Caspian, ignominiously pursued by the very men whose country they attempted to despoil And yet the policy of the British Empire ordains that we shall deliberately throw away the great opportunity that is now offered us of ordering Russia to stand fast once and for all. We have only to speak, we have only to stretch out our hands to the men who defended Dengil Tepe, and a check will be given to the onward march of Russian policy, more effective than a hundred Berlin treaties. But it will not be so. The war with the Turcomans will be resumed; and Merv will be captured while we sit tamely by, awaiting the collision on our own frontiers that is inevitable.

IT is obvious that those of the Bombay mill owners who disapprove of the regulations for factory labour, and accuse Government of delivering them up an unwilling sacrifice to cruel Manchester, lack confidence in their own cause. Their arguments will not bear investigation. The allusion by the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdass, at Saturday's meeting of the Association, to the case of the handloom weavers was unfortunate; for it would be quite as justifiable for Government to impose a duty on the manufactures of the Bombay mills for the protection of those weavers, enhancing thereby the cost of cloth to the buyers, as it would be to impose on the products of Manchester a duty which only served to protect the Bombay mills. The public may have reason to complain if such duties as are not protective in their nature or operation are abandoned as a source of revenue; but the millowners have no right to expect that the duties shall be diverted to their pockets at the expense of the exchequer and of all the consumers of goods. It is trusting to a broken reed to rely on artificial support, and not on the inherent natural strength of the industry. But it is not alone protection at the cost of burdens thrown upon others that some of the millowners—apparently a large majority—plead for: they want also to be subsidised at the expense of the health of the workpeople. Here, again, they trench upon ground which does not belong to them. They infringe the rights of society, which it is the duty of Government to guard. It is one of the chief functions of Government to prevent the abuse of power in whatever direction and in whatever shape it may be disclosed. Boiler inspections, mining and factory regulations, and the criminal code are the outcome of this principle. If the employers of labour in England were allowed to sweep into their workshops and factories all the needy children they could lay hands on, and grind out of them as much work as they liked, this would be a ready means of proc

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RETURN OF GENERAL BAKER TO KABUL.

KABUL, Nov. 30.

General Baker is now on his way from Maidan, and is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

A force of Kohistanis has assembled at Khoja Serai, half way to Istalif. They are said to have three days' provisions with them, but it is most improbable that they will venture near, their object being possibly to cause disturbances, with a view to gaining a subsidy to be quiet in the future. If they come within striking distance they will be attacked.

DEPARTURE OF YAKUB KHAN FOR INDIA.

KABUL, Dec. 1.

Yakub Khan left for India this morning. He makes double marches, and, until the sick convoy is reached, there will be a strong escort on the road. The fact of Yakub Khan's departure having been settled was kept quite secret until last night, it being thought undesirable that the news should transpire before he was well on his way.

Hastings paid his usual visit to Yakub Khan at six o'clock last night, but he said nothing as to the time of his leaving being so near. Two hours later he again went and told Yakub that he must prepare to start this morning. Yakub received the news cheerfully, making few remark s only asking that Yahiya Khan and two other sirdars might be released and allowed to accompany him. He was told that this could not be done, but that his servant Abdul Kayun would be released and allowed to go with him. This morning at half past five o'clock a squadron each of the 9th Lancers and 5th Punjab Cavalry, under command of Major Hammond, paraded in front of Yakub's tent. They will form the escort. General Roberts, and Colonels Macgregor and Hastings were present to see Yakub start, who was pleased to leave, though he was astonished at the short notice given him. Horses for the four personal attendants were ready saddled while the camp was still asleep, and the ex-Amir rode out surrounded by Cavalry.

Yakub's cook ran away at the last moment, but he has been captured and sent after him. Captain Tower is in political charge, and Abdulla Khan, son of Nawab Sir Gholam Hussain, native official, is with him.

Yakub's destination, according to present orders, is Peshawur. This is, however, merely a temporary arrangement.

General Vaughan, the *Times'* special correspondent, has arrived at Sherpur.

ACCIDENT TO LADY LYTTON AND PARTY.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

A carriage and team containing Lady Lytton and party, and driven by Lord William Beresford, while returning from luncheon at Banibelas Palace, met with an accident on the 28th ult, at Jaipur. The leaders plunged into an aqueduct, No one was hurt; but the horses had to be dug out.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Her Majesty the Queen-Empress is suffering from a severe cold.

SUSPENSION OF THE *GOLOS*.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1.

The *Golos* has been suspended for five months.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, Dec. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, sailed yesterday.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5¼
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ ,, ,,	88½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅝
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	115¼
Bar Silver	53 1-16

The sum of about £250,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8d.	per Re.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8⅛ to 19-32d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8⅛ to 11-16d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2·18	,,

We would remind our readers of the concert in aid of the Prince Alfred Sailors' Home which takes place in the Town Hall to-night. Whatever "Jack" does he does well; and we were quite prepared to learn that the Town Hall would to-night be specially decorated for the musical treat which the management of the Sailors' Home have provided for the Bombay public. In the programme also are a few new features; and one calls for special notice. We refer to the Cavatina from The Barber of Seville, which will be sung by Mrs. Morland, accompanied by the band of the 7th Royal Fusiliers. A detailed programme appears in our advertising columns, and to this we would refer any who entertain any doubts as to the nature of to-night's concert. We learn that already a large number of tickets have been disposed of, and we would advise all who intend being present to make provision for their seats as early in the day as possible.

Mr. Smith (of Messrs. Smith and Frere) appeared yesterday on behalf of Mr. Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata before Mr. Nana Morojee, and laid an information against the editor, printer, and publisher of the *Times of India*, for defamation in respect of a certain libel which was printed and published in that paper of the 22nd ultimo. Mr. Smith said that certain verses entitled "The Heathen Parsee," and bearing this preface—"We have received the following true history of a lamentable occurrence from Cambridge—" appeared in the newspaper, which he handed to the magistrate, observing that it was a parody on Bret Harte's verses, which had been so altered as to make them applicable to the young gentleman whom he represented, as he was the only Parsee who resided at the University of Cambridge during the last ten years; and passed the previous examination, popularly called the Little-go, which was very creditable to him. Those who had read the verses and knew the past history of Mr. Tata believed that the verses had reference to him. The magistrate, after reading the information and the correspondence which had passed between Messrs. Smith and Frere and the editor of the *Times of India*, granted a summons returnable on Wednesday the 10th instant.

We hear by telegram that, owing to severe indisposition, Mr. Lepel Griffin takes short privilege leave for a fortnight. Mr. Rivaz, from Kupurthullah, officiates in his stead.

Major Gordon, of the 65th, has been appointed to the command of the Police Battalion about to be raised at Cyprus.

The Secretary of State for India approves of Major-General R. Hume, C.B., being placed on the staff of the army in India, with a view to his commanding a division in India, in succession to Lieutenant-General J. A. Ewart, C.B., who vacates his appointment on promotion.

It is officially notified that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has nominated Charles Grant, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and E. C. Morgan, Esq., Calcutta, to be additional members of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department:—Richard Morris, Superintendent of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company's oil factory, resident at Lahore, for improvements in the machinery and appliances used in the several processes connected with refilling central-fire cartridge cases of all descriptions, and in the manufacture of central-fire cartridge cases; James Hewitt Barry, 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta, for an improved method of obtaining and applying hot air for the purpose of drying tea; Edmund Hunt, Patent Agent, Glasgow, for improvements in sewing machines; Henry Bell, James Bell, and Joseph James Coleman, Glasgow, for improvements in process and apparatus and arrangements for cooling and regulating the temperature and dryness of air in holds, saloons and cabins of ships, and in railway vehicles, hotels, theatres, halls, factories, hospitals, &c.; Silas Nicholls, Parliament Street, London, for improvements in the permanent way of tramways; James Buckingham, tea planter and manager of the Amgoorie Tea Estate, Upper Assam, for drying tea and other substances by means of steam.

Some months ago we noted the gallant conduct of George Samphier, a private in the 78th Highlanders who, seeing a native child drowning in the river near Poona, plunged in, diving after her three times and only rescuing her at the cost of his own utter exhaustion. He was regimentally rewarded at the time by eight days' confinement to barracks, if we recollect rightly, for coming into barracks after hours. We are glad to be able to note, however, that he has not been overlooked by his countrymen. The Royal Humane Society has conferred upon him its bronze medal for gallantry in saving life.

The meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Price, Boustead and Co., Army Agents, London, has been adjourned with the view to an arrangement for payment of the debts in full, the accounts showing a surplus of about £200,000 beyond the liabilities.

Mr. E. Laurie, M. B., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Lahore Medical School, and Raja Bije Sein of Mandi have been appointed members of the Senate of the Punjab University College.

A club is to be built in the Sherpur cantonments, Kabul, for the convenience of officers and visitors. The mild donation of Rs. 15 is to form a building fund, and a monthly subscription of Rs. 5 is to provide luxuries now unknown in camp. The name of this, the first, club in Afghanistan is much debated. "Kabul Club," if alliterative, is only local; the "Hindu Kush Wanderers" is suggestive enough; but what shall be said of "The Central Asian Reform" or "The Savage?"

News from the eastern frontier state that most of our wounded in the Naga Hills are dying for want of proper food. Native prejudices forbid the use of soups, and as fresh milk is impossible to be procured there, Deputy Surgeon General A. C. C. DeRenzy, of the Assam Circle, has instructed the Commissariat Department to supply preserved milk from the local market at his personal risk.

The 4th Goorkhas and the greater part of General C. Gough's brigade are stationed at a place three miles beyond Gandamack, where they have been ordered to hut themselves for the winter. The prospect is hardly a cheerful one, the snow lies, we believe, about two feet thick during the winter, and incessant convoy duty will be about the only employment of the brigade.

The mortality in the Aligarh district of the North-West Province may be judged from the fact that at Kasgunge in the house of a respectable zemindar, a Brahmin, 9 deaths have occurred, including that of the head of the family. But one child is left, and he is ill.

The Lahore paper draws attention to a case which appears to be one of great hardship and injustice. Mr. P. Rae, inspector of police in Bengal, was sent to the scene of the Madras famine in September, 1877, on special duty. In June of the following year he died of cholera at Bellary in the discharge of that duty, which was one entailing on him great fatigue and exposure. He had served the Government altogether some seven years, and had been a clerk in the Board of Revenue before his appointment to the police. He was but 24 years of age when he died, leaving a widow, the daughter of Major Matthews, an old retired officer of the Bengal army, wholly unprovided for. We are told that this lady has applied to the Government of Bengal for some pecuniary assistance in recognition of her husband's services, but, though more than a year has now elapsed since his death, no notice has been taken of the application of the unfortunate widow, whose nearest relatives are themselves in straitened circumstances. Surely this lady is entitled to some consideration. Her husband died as truly in the service of the State as any soldier killed in battle, or any envoy murdered in a foreign country. But the widow of the humblest private soldier is always granted a free passage to England and subsistence allowance for a certain period. We cannot but suppose that some such consideration may be extended also to Mrs. Rae.

The Persian correspondent of the Lahore paper repeats the account generally believed by the better class of Afghans and the natives generally in Kabul, *viz.*, that Wali Mahomed Khan plainly told General Roberts that the murder of the Envoy and the members of the British mission was instigated directly by the ex-Amir in connection with Yaya Khan, his father-in-law, Zackaria Khan and the Mustaufi Hubibula. This information was believed to have been the cause of the immediate arrest of the three latter sirdars and of the *surveillance* under which Yakub Khan has since been placed. Every native prince, and, indeed, every native of this country capable of forming an intelligent opinion, had believed in the complicity of the Amir from the first. Both the Maharaja of Cashmere and the Khan of Khelat openly expressed, before the outrage took place, the opinion that the Amir would only wait for the falling back of the British armies to free himself from the restraint of the Embassy by the usual Pathan methods of treachery and violence. The same correspondent asserts that the story at Kabul was that a document bearing the signatures of the above-named chiefs was discovered among the papers taken possession of on the entry of our force into Kabul, which fully proved their guilt as participators in the crime. It seems that, though measures are taken to disarm the population, great quantities of arms have been concealed, particularly in the Lughman country, at Jallalabad, and other places.

The wages question in England can hardly fail to be affected by the increase of emigration which the revival of trade in America appears to be producing. During September last, 14,739 emigrants left Liverpool, being an increase of 6,339 on the corresponding month of last year, and 1,151 in excess of the preceding month (August, 1879), which had also shown a large increase of emigration. Of the whole number of emigrants from Liverpool in September, 12,043 went to the United States, 2,261 to British North America, 133 to Australia, 114 to South America, 117 to the East and 12 to the West Indies, 13 to China, and 46 to the West Coast of Africa, their nationalities being 8,248 English, 201 Scotch, 1,459 Irish, 3,914 foreigners, and 917 not distinguished.

Some few years since a survey was being carried out in Natal for the Colonial Government, during which it was discovered by one of the officers engaged on the work that when certain plants belonging to the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ* were cut with the clearing knives the gum which exuded from the plants adhered firmly to the blades, and was very difficult to remove. It was moreover found that the knives so coated did not rust, and this led to further experiments being made with the view of utilising the gum as a preservative material. Iron plates were coated with the gum and subjected to imersion in the waters of South Africa, which are stated to be proverbial for their foulness and for the rapidity of the growth of vegetation. The euphorbia in Natal grows in close contiguity to the sea-shore, so that there was ample opportunity for securely testing its value as a protective coverings for iron against corrosion and marine growth. The experiments proving perfectly successful, it was then sought to put the discovery into practical form. To this end the gum was dissolved in a preparation of spirits, and this was found to be a ready means of applying it as a coating for ships' bottoms and for ironwork generally requiring such protection, the spirits evaporating and the gum being left on the surface of the metal. With this preparation experiments were made a few years since by Sir Andrew Clarke, C. B., who had a sheet of iron coated with it and placed in the waters in Her Majesty's dockyard at Chatham, where anything immersed becomes rapidly fouled. At the end of two years the sheet of iron was taken out and was found to be quite clean, and free from fouling and corrosion. The composition has also been successfully tested in Africa against the ravages of the white ant. This success is attributed to the circumstance that the gum of the euphorbia, which forms the base of the fluid, is of such an intensely bitter nature that it paralyses the efforts of all insects to attach themselves to it, or to bore into any substance coated with it. These successes have led to its adoption in practice for the purposes above indicated, and it is now being introduced in England.

One of the silk manufacturing firms of Lyons, France, is introducing the production of photographic impressions on stuffs. They sent to a recent meeting of the Photographic Society several pieces of silk with a variety of photographic pictures printed thereon, including, among others, a number of large medallions, representing pictures of old masters. The length of the specimens thus exhibited is stated as being no less than 131 feet. The process by which they are produced is not given, but it is believed that the prints are made with salts of silver.

Hallowe'en has been celebrated at Balmoral with great enthusiasm. The ceremony certainly does not appear to have been organised on the lines of Burns's celebrated poem, now one of the best records extant of the traditional rites attached to this feast. In fact, we might almost imagine we were reading about Zululand and King Cetewayo when we come across thrilling descriptions of "a witch hunt," the end whereof was that the "witch" was tried, condemned, and burnt in the bonfire lighted by the Princess Beatrice with her own fair hands. Let us, however, hasten to say that the witch was only burnt in effigy, and that the "weird effects" of the masquerade must have afforded her Majesty considerable amusement. Such quaint mumming has its uses. It serves to remind us that our civilisation is of no very ancient date, and that it is not so long since the most learned of her Majesty's predecessors would have enjoyed seeing done in earnest that which the Royal party saw as a bit of harmless fun. Popular customs are dear to the heart of the Northern folk—indeed, in some of the most severely respectable parishes, on particular occasions, ceremonies take place that are undoubtedly relics of the worship of Baal. The observance of Hallowe'en is now, however, almost dying out in Scotland, and except in old-fashioned Scottish households in foreign countries, or in some parts of the Highlands where patriotism is not a fashion but a passion, it is hardly ever heard of.

Not long ago a well-known collector of curiosities in Paris, who had devoted considerable sums of money to the gathering together of bank notes of all countries and all values, became the possessor of a Bank of England five-pound note to which an unusually strange story was attached. This note was paid into a Liverpool merchant's office in the ordinary way of business sixty-one years ago, and its recipient, the cashier of the firm, while holding it up to the light to test its genuineness, noticed some faint red marks upon it which, on closer examination, proved to be semi-effaced words, scrawled in blood between the printed lines and upon the blank margin of the note. Extraordinary pains were taken to decipher these partly-obliterated characters, and eventually the following sentence was made out: "If this note should fall into the hands of John Dean, of Long-hill, near Carlisle, he will learn hereby that his brother is languishing a prisoner in Algiers." Mr. Dean was promptly communicated with by the holder of the note, and he appealed to the Government of the day for assistance in his endeavour to obtain his brother's release from captivity. The prisoner, who, as it subsequently appeared, had traced the above sentence upon the note with a splinter of wood dipped in his own blood, had been a slave to the Dey of Algiers for eleven years, when his strange missive first attracted attention in a Liverpool counting house. His family and friends had long believed him dead. Eventually his brother, with the aid of the British authorities in the Mediterranean, succeeded in ransoming him from the Dey, and brought him home to England, where, however, he did not long survive his release, his constitution having been irreparably injured by exposure, privations, and forced labour in the Dey's galleys.

The Guy Fawkes carnival, with its attendant follies, seems to have been celebrated this year, so far as the south of England is concerned, with unusual spirit. Brighton, however, may certainly claim to have carried off the palm for extravagance. At that fashionable wateringplace a procession passed through the streets composed of men and youths dressed in every conceivable disguise, nearly all the celebrities of the day being represented in the ranks. The prominent figure, however, was the Lord Archbishop in his robes, who presided, and made a speech at the holocaust of "guys" which followed when the great bonfire outside the town was reached. No little religious and political feeling appears to have been imported into the affair, as we read that Cetywayo, Pope Leo XIII., Yakub Khan, Father Ignatius, and others were duly cremated along with the treacherous Guido himself. Even the "people's tribute," the Turnerelli wreath of fame, was represented. Fortunately no accident of note occurred. In other towns equally large demonstrations took place. Some of the gentlemen who engaged in these performances, on reading the papers on the following morning, must have felt rather disturbed in their minds as they read the reports of the celebrations. There is, for instance, something ludicrous about the following, which is merely an excerpt from "an official programme" of one of the displays:—Order of Procession: Capt. R. Aldridge, Lieut. Bayfield, and Lieut. R. R. Laker, with Roman candles; Mr. C. Rowland with tree of fire; coloured fire, Mr. H. Carter and Mr. T. R. Robinson; Roman candles, R. Stolesbury; and R. Thornton, burning pitch; waggon of fireworks, Mr. W. Hull, jun. Laughable and absurd as many of these displays appear to have been, they at least have the merit of ending harmlessly. A different order of things, however, prevailed at Dexter. The police force of that ancient city having refused to allow the crowd to light a bonfire in the cathedral yard, a mob gathered together, and at midnight a riot commenced. An attack was made upon one of the banks, various shops were threatened, and at last matters grew so alarming that the military had to be called out, and the Riot Act read. The soldiers loaded their rifles, and fixed bayonets preparatory to a charge. Happily these formidable preparations had the effect of freightening the mob, and one by one the refractory citizens, having a wholesome dread of cold steel and powder and shot, withdrew to their homes. Possibly had the public been allowed to carry out their Guy Fawkes festival, and make their fire in the churchyard unmolested, these unseemly proceedings would not have occurred.

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GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY, 1st December 1879.

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Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9 p.m.)	81·8
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General Direction of Wind*	NE. NNE. ENE. W. WNW. N. NNE.
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(*c*) if proceeding to fill up vacancies occasioned by death, by promotion, by augmentation, by appointment to any of the Departments of the Army, or by selection, on public grounds, for Adjutancies of Auxiliary Forces, by resignation, by dismissal, or by the exchange, removal, or retirement of Officers who have returned home on account of ill-health, who have been ordered home on duty, or who have served two years at the depots of their regiments;

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5. When, under special circumstances, an Officer is allowed for his own convenience to receive a passage from, less messing contribution, for the average duration of the voyage, provided the net amount does not exceed the cost to the public by the route by which he would have proceeded if ordered a passage in the usual course.

6. Officers are not entitled to passages at the public expense—

(*a*.) on transfer, except in the ordinary course of the service;

(*b*) if exchanging with other Officers for their mutual convenience;

(*c*) if coming home on their own private affairs; or if returning to their stations on the expiration of their leave of absence upon private affairs, or on promotion during such leave;

(*d*) if returning home on resignation;

(*e*) if returning home in consequence of removal for misconduct; or of dismissal by the sentence of Court-martial, however, in the last-mentioned instances [paragraph 6 (*a*)], the Officer commanding the troops should be satisfied of the inability of an Officer removed or dismissed from the service, to provide his own passage, he may use his discretion in ordering a passage for him at the public expense, a report of every such case being made to the Secretary of State.

8. Officers returning home from a Foreign station on leave for their private affairs will be required to sign the declaration prescribed by the regulations in section 13, paragraph 19, Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, 1873, as revised by General Order 23 of 1877. An Officer serving with his regiment abroad who voluntarily retires from the Army after less than 20 years' service under Articles 94, 95, 96, 99, 100, 101, 104, 105, 108, 112, 123, 126, 161 (*a*), 161, (*b*) or 161 (*c*), of the Royal Warrant of the 1st May 1878 (Revised Army Regulations, Vol. I), will be liable to defray the cost of his own passage home, and of that of the Officer who may be detailed for duty and sent out to the Service companies in succession to him.

9. An Officer returning from abroad on his private affairs will be liable to pay the expense of the passage of the Officer succeeding in his succession to the station from which he has returned, if—

(*a*) he retires from the service [except on the completion of 25 years' full-pay service], or exchanges to another regiment, or to half-pay, or is seconded in his regiment [except on the Adjutant General of the Army];

(*b*) he is transferred to the Militia under Article 95 of the Royal Warrant of the 1st May 1878 [Revised Army Regulations, Vol. I].

10. An Officer compulsorily retired on account of age, or an Officer compulsorily removed from his regiment to half-pay, under Articles 127 to 129 and 131 of the Royal Warrant of 1st May 1878, or retiring on a pension on the completion of the service necessitating his being so removed, or an Officer of more than 25 years' full-pay service, will not be liable to pay the expense of his own passage or that of the Officer proceeding in his succession.

11. An Officer who has come Home from a Foreign station on private leave, and has completed two year's service with it, on returning will not be liable to defray the cost of the passage of the Officer proceeding in his succession.

12. Officers will be liable to defray the cost of the passages of the Officers sent out in their succession—

(*a*) if retiring from the service and receiving the value of their commissions (unless they have served 25 years on full pay);

(*b*) if transferred otherwise than in the ordinary course of the service, at their own request;

(*c*) if they resign to take up a civil appointment when at a Foreign station; and

(*d*) if resigning before the expiration of their period of Staff Service.

(*b*). *Of Officers' Wives and Children.*

13. General Officers and Departmental Officers having the relative rank of General Officers will be allowed free passages for their wives and children; also Brigadier-Generals when proceeding to, or returning from, the command of a brigade. This regulation will not be applicable in the case of an Officer quitting a Foreign station on promotion to the rank of Major-General.

* * * *

15. Married Officers doing duty with troops on board ship will be entitled to free cabin accommodation for their wives and children, if permitted to accompany the Officers. However, if accommodation not required for the public service can be provided without cost to the public in a vessel belonging to, or wholly freighted or chartered by, the Government, the wife and children of an officer accompanying him when he is not doing duty with troops, will be allowed free cabin accommodation. This indulgence, however, is under no circumstances to be given to the exclusion of those entitled to passages at the public expense.

16. Free passages will not be granted to General and other Officers' sons who are above 19 years of age * * unless they are suffering from any bodily or mental infirmity. All such cases will be submitted to the Secretary of State for special consideration. The unmarried daughters dependent on, and residing with their fathers will be granted free passage without regard to age.

17. Officers, who have been promoted from the ranks while serving at a foreign station, will allowed free passages for their wives and children [limited in regard to number as to passage, will be 1s. for the individual, 6d. for the wife, and 2d. for each child above two years of age.

68. The daily stoppage for civilian passengers provided with inferior accommodation will be 6d. for the individual,

...capital is ... in order to supply the public with wine of the ...

"In such company I was of course able to obtain a clear appreciation of what I was about to see, and to return with a little experience in Bordeaux wines. Everybody knows that they are divided into vintages of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th classes, and according to the Bordelais, the classification subjoined is perfectly correct:—1st class—Chateau-Lafite, Chateau-Margaux, Chateau-Latour; 2nd class—Mouton, Ranzan, Leoville, Lascombes, Gruaud Larose, Brane-Cantenac, Pichon-Longueville, Cos-d'Estournel, Montrose; 3rd class—Kirwan, Chateau-d'Issan, Lagrange, Langoa, Giscours, Malescot-Saint-Exupery, Brown-Cantenac, Palmer; 4th class—Saint-Pierre, Branaire-du-Lac, Talbot, Duhart Milon, Chateau-Beychevelle; 5th class—Pontet-Canet, Petailley, Grand-Puy-Lacoste, Monton-d'Armailhac, Belgrave, Camensac, Cos-Labory, Clerc-Milon, Croizet-Bages, Cantemerle. Below the 5 h class begins what is known as *vin bourgeois*. Then comes *le vin d'artisan* and lastly *le vin de paysan*. This classification has been made by the public according to the different prices at which the vintages are sold. On an average, a second-class vintage brings 1,600f. to 1,800f. per ton; a third-class 1,300f. to 1,400f.; a fourth, 1,100f.; and a fifth, 1,000f. Below the fifth class the good *bourgeois* brings 700f. or 800f., and good *paysan* formerly 250f. to 350f., but this year already 500f., and it will get still dearer owing to the poorness of this year's vintage and the ravages of the phyllozera, which has already assailed the commoner vineyards of the Gironde. In the Upper Medoc there are three first-class vintages beyond criticism—the Lafitte-Rothschild, the Chateau-Margaux, and the Chateau-Latour. These three vintages are rivals as it were.

"The vintage of 1878 of these first three classes is still unsold. Neither of them will sell cheaper than the others. Margaux is waiting for Lafitte to fix its price, and Latour is stationary till the other two move. Lafitte, I was told, expects 6,000f. a ton for its 1878. Buyers hesitate, and the three great vintages of the Upper Medoc meanwhile remain in their cellars. Between the first and the second classes is the Mouton Rothschild, the average price of which is from 2,400f. to 2,800f. per ton—a vintage which has the qualities of the first class with certain inferiorities of the second. A late proprietor of the Mouton whose vineyards were contiguous with those of Lafitte had written on a boundary stone between them, "*Hic est bonum vinum.*" The proprietor of Lafitte wrote on the other side of the stone, "*Hic est melius.*" The position of the Mouton is exactly defined by this anecdote. It is a widely diffused idea that the name is the guarantee of the quality of the wine. This is incorrect. Alongside the name must be the year. There are years when the best vineyards have produced the poorest wines, and other years when the second and third and fourth class vineyards are superior to the first class. Only this is very unusual and can occur to wines of all classes. Thus the year 1877 was very poor for the first classes, and the instance is cited of the Cos-d'Estournel du Chateau de Pornys which one year refused the price of 2,900f.—a very high one for a second class—for a vintage of 200 tuns, and which wound up after some years of resistance by selling for 800f. per tun. Sometimes, when the wine is of middling quality, the proprietor will *refuse* to let it be drawn at the chateau, so as not to let it bear his mark, lest it should damage his reputation. At Bordeaux the good wines are known by heart. Everybody knows that 1870, 1871, and 1876 were in general good years, and that 1874 was what is called *une grande année*. The Lafitte, Margaux, Latour, Mouton, Cos d'Estournel, Leoville Poyferre, Leoville Lascase, Pichon, Lascombe, Cantenac 1874 are the great and unquestionable wines. But who is certain of drinking genuine wines as to name and year, and especially those of a *grande année*? The ten wines I have enumerated, perhaps, produced in 1874 some 2,000,000 bottles. People have been drinking them for three years, and I am convinced that on the surface of the globe there are as many bottles drunk in a year of one of these wines as they produce altogether. Happily, imagination goes a long way in such cases, and a man convinced that he is drinking genuine Chateau-Margaux of 1874 is as happy as one who really drinks it. For my own part, since my tastings, I am persuaded that, with few exceptions, I had never before drank genuine Bordeaux of certain years. The tasting in the owner's cellars is a normal operation which goes on nearly all the year. The *maître*, as the man who officiates is called, knows what our purpose is on seeing us arrive. M. Taste, a very appropriate name for the first taster in Bordeaux, armed with a glass and with a silver instrument which he plunges into the cask, half fills the glass and offers it to me. I am inclined to sip and linger over it, but am reminded that I have a good deal to get through and that my head would be exposed to a severe ordeal were I to drink it up. The Bordeaux tasters keep the wine a moment on the tongue and then spit it out. I had some reluctance to treating so exquisite a wine in this way, but resigned myself to it. I consequently made only a very brief acquaintance with Cos d'Estournel du Chateau de Pornys, Pichon Longueville et Pichon Lalande, Pontet, Canet, Malescot-Saint-Exupery, Lascombe, and Brane Cantenac, but I could not bring myself to dealing thus with 1876 and 1878. Chateau-Margaux 1876 and 1878, Latour 1876, and Mouton-Rothschild 1878. These I really drank, and they rewarded me for my deference by sparing my head. I can now understand how the Duc d'Aumale, when a young man, ordered the regiment he was commanding to present arms on passing Chateau-Margaux. The Lafite I was much better acquainted with than the Latour, so I uncovered on entering the Lafitte cellars; but I uncovered with equal deference on leaving the Latour ones. As to the Chateau-Margaux, the 1878 wine I drank there was a positive revelation. This wine is a somewhat mysterious product. The vines are dotted all over the parish of Margaux, some of them surrounded by peasants' vines fetching only one-tenth of the price, yet the collective crop of these vines makes this *grand cru*. There has sometimes been an idea that the wine could be made still better by eliminating the vines believed to be inferior; but the result was the reverse, so the final conclusion was that the entirety of these vines was essential to the flavour of the wine. Chateau-Margaux is more variable, however, than the other first-class wines, and its value depends enormously on the year. Lafitte comes from a single vineyard, and, as already stated, the adjoining vines are of no rank. The property was bought only a few years ago for four million francs, and it is estimated that this sum has already been nearly cleared. Chateau-Latour, that superb wine, comes from a slight eminence, commanding the charming roads of Pauillac on one side, the view on the other extending to the hills of Patiras. It is one of those few vineyards partly situated on a level with the river, and which might be submerged if the terrible phyllozera menaced it. Among the wines with which I have made a lasting acquaintance I should mention Leoville Poyferre, where we breakfasted. The Poyferre of 1874 figures among the chief wines, and it would be difficult to analyze its charming flavour. Leoville partly belongs to M. Lalande (also the owner of La Couronne, a neophyte already of good repute), the rest of it belonging to the Marquis Las Cases. The consumption of Leoville does not appear to shorten life, for the Marquis, who as Marie Antoinette's page had to take refuge in England, is over 100 years of age, and still visits his vineyards. His carriage boasts armorial bearings as in the time of the old monarchy, and he speaks with bitterness of his kineman, the author of the "Memoires de St. Helene," who attached himself to the tyrant. The Haut Medoc is now in full vintage, the quality is not yet ascertained, but is not expected to be very high; while the quantity is in general 40 or 50 per cent. below the average. The owners are raising the price of their stocks, and it will be strange if this rise in price does not become a general rule. The impression I carried away with me from my excursion is that Bordeaux wines are seldom drunk in perfection because people do not know how to drink or how to prepare to drink them. The true Bordelais gets a cellar of constant and fresh temperature. On the day of the dinner he elects his wine, brings it up into his diningroom, where it remains some hours to get the temperature of the room, decants it himself, being careful to hold the bottle in the same direction as it had in the cellar, and throws away all that is not absolutely transparent. Only then does he offer it to his guests. But the art of drinking the wine is unknown, except at Bordeaux, for with the Bordelais it is an art, and it is quite a sight to witness the operation. The butler, with a serious air, announces on pouring it "Chateau Giscourt" or "Lascombe," or "Margaux of 1849." The guest silently takes the glass between his thumb and forefinger, raises it to a level with his eye, and with a slight movement of the elbow gives the liquid a rotatory movement. This sets free the aroma. He sniffs the perfume circulating on the edge of the glass, looks at the ruby colour scintillating in the glass; then drinks it off deliberately in small instalments. Silence follows; the guests looks at each other; the host has an anxious air, awaiting the verdict; then opinions are given in turn in a serious tone, and the wealth of adjectives at the command of a Bordelais is revealed. If the judgment is unfavourable, the wine is declared *rebelle, dur, sons ame, deplaisant, choquant antipathique, imperatif*; and I heard my neighbour, a man of weight and wit, describe the wine we were drinking as *muet*. If, on the contrary, the judgment is favourable, eyes sparkle, and the wine is styled *aimable gracieux, seduisant, passionnant, elegant riche, fier, grand, beau, doux, parfumé insinuant, coquet, ravissant, incomperable, plein, d'amour*. "But, madam," said I to the lady next me, since your husband gives such adjectives to wine, what does he use to you to express his affection "Well," she replied; "he calls me Lafitte, 1848."

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28 4	30 0	,, Ranzan ,,	30	31
25 4	27 4	,, Palmer ,,	26	28
22 0	24 0	,, La Rose ,,	23	25
19 4	21 0	St. Julien (Dinner Wines)	20	22
16 12	18 12	Cantenac	17	19
15 0	16 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	15	17
12 8	14 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	12	14
12 0	14 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	12	14
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour	25	27
Red			25	27
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac) light	20	22
15 8	..	Graves	16	..

BURGUNDY.

33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34	36
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high class Wine	28	30
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23	25
20 4	..	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20	..
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41	43
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28	30
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18	20
19 4	..	Vermouth	20	..

CHAMPAGNE.

Qts. Rs.	Pts. Rs.		Qts. Rs.	Pts. Rs.
fl 0	54 0	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	53	56
50 4	53 0	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	52	55
31 8	...	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33	...
35 0	...	DE ST. MARGRAUX	36	38
43 0	45 12	FINE DRY SPARKLING	45	0 48 0
32 12	34 8	CASTE BLANCHE (Sibaday's) light, particularly dry	34	0 36 0
25 8	..	'SAUMERRINE SPARKLING	26	3 ...
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, MEDIUM DRY	44	0 49 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45	0 47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34	0 36 0
30 12	...	Hock, excellent Wine	32	0 ...
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil (extra quality)	45	0 47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Musantel (very choice)	34	0 36 0
30 12	...	Moselle, excellent Wine	32	0 ...

STILL GERMAN WINES.

48 8	50 8	Hock, Johannisberger, superior	51	0 53 0
40 [illegible]	...	Hock, Marcobrunner	42	8 ...
33 12	...	Liebfraumilch	35	8 ...
29 8	31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow	31	0 33 0
34 4	36 4	Do. Hotchheimer, fine flavoured	35	8 37 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20	0 22 0
17 4	...	Carlowitz	18	0 ...
35 12	37 12	Red Hock, Asmannshauser	37	0 39 0
30 0	...	Steinwein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31	8 ...
30 8	32 8	Moselle, Braunberger, delicate superior flavour	32	0 34 0

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38 12	Amontillado A. I. rare old	gold seal 40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal 38 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal 28 8
26 4	Amoroso, superior	black seal 28 8
25 4	Vino Puro	blue seal 26 8
24 0	Oloroso, nutty and dry	green seal 25 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale dry	red seal 23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium	yellow seal 22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry	pink seal 21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine	white seal 17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine flavour	yellow seal 17 8
27 12	Madeira, R. P. A. very superior	black seal 29 0
32 8	Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal 34 0

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36 4	...	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38	0 ..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold Capsule	27	8 29
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23	0 24 0
19 4	21 0	A very sound wine	20	0 22 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24	0 ..

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7 0	..	Chartreuse Green, per Bottle	7	4 ..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow ,,	6	4 ..
...	63 4	Benedictine	...	65 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	55	8 57 8
47 8	..	ENoyeau de Martinique	49	8 ..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38	8 ..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40	8 42 8
20 8	..	Orange Bitters, best	21	0 ..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32	0 ..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs Choice	..	28 8

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32 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	27 0
14 0	,, in Flasks	14 8
9 8	Half Flasks	8 12
28 0	White Capsule, delicate flavour	29 0
15 0	,, in Flasks	15 8
31 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	33 0
16 4	,, in Flasks	16 12
34 12	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	36 0
18 4	,, in Flasks	19 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
36 0	,, the finest old Jamaica, extra quality	37 0
20 8	,, fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S, Gin	23 0
23 4	WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure	24 0
26 0	,, Scotch, fine old pure, extra quality	27 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 0
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar Rs. a.
14 8	Cognac. ****	15 0
12 8	,, ***	13 0
10 12	,, **	11 0
10 0	,, *	10 4
8 9	Irish or Scotch	9 0

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of ice for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. ...Rs. 2 0 each
Do. do. 2 ,, ,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. 4 ,, ,, 4 0 ,,
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

WHISKY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8 12	per Im. Gall	9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

48 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		48 Gals. Hds. Rs. a.
198 0	St. ESTEPHE	213 0
142 0	MEDOC	151 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import to order.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar Rs. a.	12½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Casks. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Vino Puro	42 4	124 0	241 0	472 0
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 2
Yellow Seal	35 8	103 4	200 4	387 12
Vino de Pasto	34 8	94 4	180 4	351 12
White Seal	33 12	79 12	151 8	297 10

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	CREDIT. 4 Gals. Per Jar Rs.	12½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Casks. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
Vino Puro	44	136	264	517
Manzanilla	40	123	236	463
Yellow Seal	37	113	217	430
Vino De Pasto	36	102	195	380
White Seal	34	98	183	350

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.
(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)
An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices.
3 months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street;
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUMDADUNA, 66, Cumballa Hill.

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CHARLTON (BY WOOLWICH), KENT.

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NO POISONOUS INGREDIENTS BEING USED IN THEIR MANUFACTURE.
The Company's products are now largely used at home and abroad by Government Establishments Dockyards, Arsenals, Railway and Shipping Companies, Public Institutions, School Boards Hospitals, &c., and wherever the laws of health and economy are studied.
Their comparatively low price allows of the
SILICATE PAINTS AND COLOURS
being used for the commonest as well as
FOR THE HIGHEST CLASS OF DECORATIVE WORK.
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